W-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Bleventh Atamal Meeting. OUR TROY CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY, August 5, 1856.

It the session held this evening, an interesting iress on " Music-Its Extent and Influence." was vered before the association by Mr. CAVERT, of sterdam. The following is a synopsis:-

fusic and pactry, said he are so nearly connected t it seemed accessary to consider them together, the history of the one gives the history and er of the other. Music is a combination of nds pleasing to the ear, and poetry the expresof icess in measured lines. Music is to poetry at shuplicity of dress is to beauty. He did not h to take up music scientifically, noting the erent kinds of melody and harmony, and the s by which they are practiced and governed, proposed a freer range. Music has its founda-i in rature, and is confined to no favored soil. may be rude among savages, but there it exists. priest gave his instructions in song, the states a chanted his laws, and the philosopher sung the rses of the moon and the eclipses of the sun, and er mysteries of nature. We find music and try in the first or earliest history of every nation us next inquire whether, at any subsequent icd, we find them laid aside. They may have

n neglected, but never wholly relinquished. Go re we will, p ctry and music are there, and, judgfrom the nast must always remain. The conclu is irresistible—since no nation or people ever has ted, no nation can or will exist, without music. next point to criablish is that it has an exteninfluence on character, both individual and onal. The music of the ancient Greeks and ons was both pions and patriotic. Now, what some of the prominent characteristics of these ons? Were they pious, as from their music we at expect? No people have ever been more alonsly exact in matters of religion. Their not only enjoined but enforced religious ob uces. In fact, so prominent does their plety ar, that the sentiment has been expressed, of the ancient Creeks and Romans and conate their religious zeal, and not find cause to Were they patriotic? Their country was all, dearer even than family or friends. Were warbke and brave? Let Marathon and Therhe and Salamis tell. About the music of the nt Germans we know but little, but that they ttention to it, and that it had its appropriate nce, is certain. Tacitus says that they aboundh rade strains of verse; with this barbarous they inflamed their minds with arder in the f battle. The ancient Scandinavians, when to war, invoked the name of Odin, and sung a hymns of praise. Everywhere in their his e find mention made of the war song of the inals of our country. When we read one of songs we cannot wonder that the Indian has himself merciless and cruel. Let us glance moment at the music of modern and civi-nations. The music of France is secular—

, songs on general topics, pational, and on bject of love. Their secular music would be to affect the social feelings. Is any one more than the Frenchman? Their national airs make them fond of military glory, and their songs would make them fickle and incon-We will quote their character from Morse:— Songs would make them fickle and incomWe will quote their character from Morse:—
French are gay, lively, impetuous, fond of miglory, and buoyant against adversity: they
blite and amiable in their manners, always
to oblige, and attentive to the wants of
. They are wanting in stability. The music
y is of a light and trivial character. Morse
—"Italy was the country of the Romans, the
growth of the world; but the modern Italians
or resemblance to the Romans. They are ofate, superstitious and slavish." The music of
any is sacred, secular and national. "The Gersize grave, industrious and persevering; disslad for their proficiency in the arts and
ea." The music of Scotland is similar to that
many, and there is a similarity in character,
usic of Switzerland is national and pastoral
are a people of simple manners, industrious
fond of liberty, and strongly attached to their
y." The absent soldier weeps when reminded,
ational air, of the lakes and the valleys, the
rand the mountains, among which he has
I the happiest season of his life. But, to come
home—the New Englanders culdivate saired
cular music. Music is represented in Mrs.
a's beautiful hymn as present and presiding
y England's birth. Olney says, "The people
se States are intelligent, moral, industrious
nterprising. They rank among the first in
f the learned professions, and with the best
nics, best farmers, and best seamen in our
y." Thus, bringing the two together from

nics, best farmers, and best seamen in our y." Thus, bringing the two together from it quarters, we find that they agree. An evidence bearing on this point is, that deence always has been, and still is, universerthed to music. Plato and Aristotle, who is in almost everything else, accord in their ation of music as a powerful instrument in ing the roughness and ferocity of universed The surprising effects of the "Marsellaise" in rousing the people of France is a proof, suppression by an imperial edict, an acknownt, of the power of music upon the human And, in our own country, who has torgotten at campaign song of sixteen years ago:—

accused this great commonon, motion, motion, as caused this great commousn, motion, motion atry through

accused this great commonon, motion, motion, motion, try through:
hose simple melody, rather than by any stirntiment of the piece, the masses were taken, and the hero of Tippecance transferred from cabin on the Ohio, to the White House on the Ohio, t

n native land, and sings of the pleasures of CLEMAN, of Rochester, was introduced upon orm for an essay. She spoke, she said, with lideboce, before so numerous and learned an , for it might be presumed that almost any good that could be thought of would be aped by them; still, though with much trember would proceed to discuss the proposition poral punishment should be entirely about schools." This should be done for the lat it is a relic of barbarism. How people at the abolition of corporal punishment in and the punishment at the whipping post! swere given to show the evil influence of punishment when it was badly applied. Sence is bad upon the teacher. Think of the fort the teacher for him to tell the pupil to rom chewing gum in school, on pain of entinflicted by the rod, when at the same nduiges in chewing tobacco in the same nduiges in chewing tobacco in the same

hundred concubines. The world has advanced since his time, and weare not bound by his example.

Mr. Epractic moved that five minutes to each speaker be allowed for discussing the subject of the leatine, which was carried.

Mr. Ross was in favor of corporal punishment. He believed Schunon was a wise man. He believed the Boble was a true book, the whole of it. Solomon was the wisest man that has ever fived or ever will live. Experience has found the use of the rod good. If he did not use if, he would shortly be harded into the direch by his pupils.

Mr. Francell, of Rochester, approved the doctrine of the cssay, and though he used corporal punishment, he imputed the necessity of its use on his part to his want of skill rather than to any deficiency in the theory of Mrs. Coleman.

Mr. Froote, of Wayne county, uses the rod, and shought it should be used moderately and with care.

Mr. Canor said be had nothing to say as to the character of Solomon. It was said if society were not so and so, it would not be nice-ssary to use corporal punishment. His point was thus—if the world is right, then the theory is right; but if the world is wrong, then the theory is wrong which dispenses with the use of the rod. But confessedly the world is wrong, and the conditions of correction must be admitted.

Mr. Straager would tell a story, as he had not

with the use of the rod. But confessedly the world is wrong, and the conditions of correction must be admitted.

Mr. Spraaue would tell a story, as he had notime for a speech. A little toy said, when his mother talked to him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she whipped him it made him abory, but when she had talked with Dr. Potter, who advocated the use of the rod. If a boy told a he he should feel pain for it. A teacher had a class of toys—he told them he could not punish them—he must treat them as gentlemen. He thus talked, and the boys told their parents what a blee is an they had for a teacher, he was so mild and kind. But in less than a week, the boys had turned the kind teacher out of doors.

Mr. Sheidder, and the boys told their parents what a blee is an they had for a teacher, he was so mild and the kind teacher out of doors.

Mr. Sheidder, of Oswego, was against all punishment. He thought no punishment should be inflicted on the day the offence is committed—if at all, not till the cay succeeding the offence, that the teacher or parent might be cool.

Mr. Scort. of New York, referred to a point in the essay of Mrs. Coleman, that if fear were appealed to there was no self control. He thought the sentinent wrong. If he abstained from putting his head in the fire to get the roasting nut, he governed bimself. But children sometimes cannot reason, and must be restrained.

Mr.Scort. of New York, referred to a point in the essay of Mrs. Coleman cannot reason, and must be restrained.

Mr.Scort.—But children sometimes cannot reason, and must be restrained.

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Mr.Scort.—But he seed to obey and was associant; would leave the school, would have his brother there in an hour, &c. But the secre

Mr. Rolla could tell a story when the use of a beavy ruler by his own brawny arm had precisely the san e effect. But he would object for three reasons to the view of Mrs. Coleman in her paper. I. It misrepresents the example of the Saviour, who was always kind and mild. But was he not severe when he made a seourge of cords and drove the money changers out of the temple? 2. The principle of this report rejects the appeal to the reverence and rear to which God appeals when the lightning flashes in the heavens and the thunder roars. 2. It takes away his Bible. The principle was not to explain away the example of Solomon, but it was that Solomon was mistaken. She would probably say that Jesus was mistaken. He wanted the privilege of referring his own children to the example of the holy roen of old, who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.

of referring his own children to the example of the holy men of old, who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.

Miss Anniony referred to the statements of Horace Mann and his observations in Europe. He noted in Christian England a tittle girl who sat with the arms felded, stuck with a thong so as to leave a weit upon her arms. But in another country he noticed the good effect of a regulation where a reward was given to those pupils who told good and not evil things of their fellows.

Mr. Christiansham had had under his instruction the identical had boys who had been referred to in some remarks that evening. It had been understoed he did not flog. He talked pleasantly with the lads—rather young men, for one was nineteen years old—and for a time things went on well. But one day one of them did not pronounce Latin quite right; be corrected him but the pupil did not get it exactly, and he corrected him again. The pupil rose, and tore the Latin book in two, and said he would be d—d if he would pronounce Latin to him at all. Mr. C. then placed his hand gently upon his shoulders, and began to shake him. But as argument the pupil had got enough, and remained in school. After school, he detained the pupil and addressed him: "My dear friend, I interrupted you; if you had asything more to say or to do you are now entirely at literty to proceed." But the pupil said. "Will you forgive me?" and very humbly apologized, and since that had been cordial to him, and would un across the street to greet him.

The Association here adjourned to meet to-morrow moning at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY. TROY, Aug. 6, 1856.
The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Per kins. The minutes of the previous day were read and approved. A committee to nominate officers for this association was then appointed -Mesars. Barrenger, Adams, Scott, Misserve, Farrington, Gildersleve and Smith.

The Committee on Business announced the sub ject for 71 o'clock this evening-The education o

the sexes together, by Miss S. B. Anthony, of Rochester; and that Mr. Alken, of Buffalo, will address the association to-morrow, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Professor E. Nostru, of Hamilton College, was then introduced to the audience. His subject was American scholarship. He represented that American scholarship is a thing of substance and thought, and not of shadowa. He spoke of the curious productions of European scholarship He alluded to the Germans, who have penetrated into the thin, cloudy and alry regions of the mystic and imaginary. They must have something to do. When they had investigated the history of Honer, located the Digromma, and settled the uncertainty of the past, and had returned, they were descontented. They had then a desire to go over the ground again, to eajoy the pleasures of their past inactigations, and live in the ideal past. But in our country the case is different. The American scholar must think. He is in a young and vigorous society. He must he active; and if his country is wrong in law making or law execution, he must attack it and expose it. But in Europe, if the point of his pen he turned against tyranny, the points of a thousand bayonets would be turned against him. In this country there are few relies of the past and ancestral to be fought for; but the future is for him, and that lies through a path of labor and effort. It has been said that the tendency of our efforts is to popularize science. But this effect is neeful to the country. It may be said that in this country no youth is kept out of literature by the smallness of his means. One of his classmate, at twenty, did not know how to read, and was at that time a mitsman on the Misslasippi. By the encouragement of the Secretary of the Regency he was brought forward, and graduated, with some distinction, at the age of thirty. The power of thought and distinction does not come exclusively from among the rich practice of learning Greek by means of Latin lexteons, and tracing a word through saved the paraphernalia of learning? But A

and laborious course. He must have beencess to proceive and power to oppose the wrong, that he may resist error, ignorance and wrong, in whatever shape it may exist. He must be able to gather the fruits of virtue and wisdom that shall not be bitter to the taste. The scholar should look to his influence upon the rising generation, that his influence may tend to purify, to clevate and guide in the path of wisdom, happiness and prosperity.

On motion, the thanks of the association were tendered to the Professor for his beautiful and instructive address, and a copy requested for publication.

structive address, and a copy requested for publication.

Mr Wilson asked permission to have the report of the Board of Editors, which was granted. Mr. W. said, in consequence of want of action on this business at the last meeting of this body, it threw the responsibility on the editors, who were obliged to act themselves as bost they could. The exneases above the income have now amounted to \$2,469. The State did not appropriate the \$1,200 expected and justly their due, which will leave the remainder of indebtedness to the responsibility of the association. Mr. Bowen, the resident editor, had been obliged to resign in consequence of ill health, and Mr. Wilder had been appointed in his place. It was stated that the publication would not sustain itself. It was proposed that as a means of liquidating the debt that had accrued, an arrangement be made with Mr. Jas. Cruikshank, the publishing agent, to take the pecuniary responsibility of the concern, with its present indebtedness, with the profits arising from increased advertisements for three years, the editorial part to remain under the direction of the association. The report was accepted, the discussion of it to come up another time.

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Miss Douglass, of Newburg, read a report on physical education. She thought children should not be sent to school till seven years of age, and then should not be confined for more than four hours a day. They should have exercise in the open air, and should practice gymnastic exercises. She recurred to the practice of the ancients in this respect. This execcise should not be confined to one sex, but females should practice the same, to give beauty, and health, and strength, and animation and spirits. She instanced the condition in this respect of American ladies, who are famed for their deficiency of physical strength. Cantion should be used in the use of damblels and other exercises. Teachers should go out at the recess and superintend the exercises of pupils, and see that they do not injure themselves, and all return with glowing cheeks and fine spirits. Many houses are badly constructed, so as to exclude the life giving air from their apartments. She referred to other countries, in which, where the climate, though perhaps more genial than ours, their houses are so arranged as to give them pure air at all times. Why have not our writers on physiology given a proper place to calisthenies? Miss Beecher has added a chapter on this subject, for which she was thankful. She had visited schools in every city in this State, except Troy, and found not one that was properly ventilated. If there was one in Troy, she hoped she should see it. Sydenham was willing to die, for he left three great physicians—air, water and exercise. She hoped the best models in Europe would be visited, and the best systems be adopted. On motion,

Resolved, That half an hour be devoted to the discus-sion of the subject of this report, and that each speaker be I mided to five minutes. Adopted.

Miss ANTHONY offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Randall, of New York,

at d carried:—
Resolved, That physical education is the foundation o lasting, permanent greatness: yet is there no provi-n made for the developement and perfection of the ma-rial dan in any of our schools or institutions of learn-g. Therefore it is the duty of this association to send forth an app at that abail arouse public sentiment on this point, and petition our State Legislature to provide for every school house the metrs of thorough ventilation and a gynerastem, that all our youth may enjoy the blessings of pure pir, a firm muscle and steady nerve.

The discussion of the subject of the report was ben continued.

Mr. Boss thought mothers were the best trachers.

Mr. Ross thought mothers were the best trachers, or ought to be; that if they taught their daughters low to sweep the house and make bread there would be no med of calisthenic exercises at school.

Miss Douglas said that size laught those things to the young ladies in her school.

Mr. Ross continued—That is the lady for me.

Mr. Scorr wished to know whether the gentleman was a backelor? With some apparent diffidence he replied that he was, which was received with immense applause, followed by the additional inquiry whether this was intended as a formal proposition to Miss Douglas?

The President refleved the embarrassment of Mr.

inquiry whether this was intended as a formal proposition to Miss Douglas?

The President refleved the embarrassment of Mr. Ross, answering the question for him, that as Mr. R. was a very modest man, undoubtedly it was.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Cout tinden, shedon, M. Elligott and Scott, by the latter of whom remarks were made showing that more had been done on the subject of ventilation in New York and other cities than was generally known. He detailed experiments and pointed out difficulties con rected with New York.

The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Rannant, of New York, was then introduced for a

lecture. He announced for his subject—
*The Teacher's profession—its pieasures and pains and viciss, tudes." Little originality can be expected from my remarks on this subject. To present some object or principle more fully is a sufficient point to gain in speak ing on this subject. The teacher's profession is a noble one. Atlatotle, and Plate, and Socrates, and Abelard, and from among them. The teacher watches over the springs of action, and his work is to guide and parify. It is the work of the teacher to form the character of a deathless spirit—to chain down the elements

that obstruct Christianity—to make the wilder-ners bud and blossom as the rose. He cannot shulle off the responsibility which daily presser upon him. In the course of his remarks Mr. Randall paid an cio-quent tribute to the late Joseph M'Keen, whose spotless

In the course of his remarks Mr. Randall paid an elequent tribute to the late Joseph M'Keen, whose spotless life, whose high standing in his profession, and amiable character and disposition endeared him to all. His example was worthy of imitation, that every teacher may thus be useful, that he may live the life of the righteous, and his last end be like his.

The Committee to Nominate a Board of Editors for the New York Hacker for the coming year, reported the following names. The report was adopted:—A M. Bulk, ey. Brooklyn; D. B. Sait, New York; H. Gildersleeve, Buffilo; Amos M. Kellogg, Albany; J. R. Vosburgh, Rochester; H. B. Hewer, Albany; J. R. Vosburgh, Rochester; H. B. Hewer, Albany; J. R. Yosburgh, Rochester; H. B. Hewer, Albany; J. R. Falmer, Choa, Willern, Allen Hill, Alexander Whiter, Albany; Mary D. Tenney, Enghandon.

The resolution of Mr. Scott, of New York, that each member of this association pay \$1.65 to the association cach year, and they receive the Lower, was called up. Mr. Jonessor mored an ameadment that the resolution be so altered as to make the requirement \$2 a year for every freshe teachers would prefer that the pay of female teachers be raised to an equality with that of makes. Mr. Warnos had no objection to paying \$2, or any other and which should be necessary to meet the expenses of the association, which he reight not wish to take.

Mr. Eleckmen suggested that they all scenned agreed as to their paying something to meet the expenses of the association, which he publication in that sum included could either pay extra for it, or leave the copies at the disposal of the editor for those who did wish it.

After some discussion, in which Besser, Buikley, Scotland others took part, the original resolution was passed, so modified as to allow any teacher or other person officially engaged in educational affairs, by paying \$1.0 a. Mr. Norm, of Amsterdam, offered the following resolution when we had not the teacher when he would not the teacher when he would not the teacher when he would not

and be cultited to receive the publications of the Association.

Mr. Norm, of Amsterdam, offered the following resolution, which was laid upon the table;—

Whereas, The interests of public education require as great a degree of permanency as it is possible to secure in the profession of leavising, and, who enter upon it intend to spend whereas, Most perest in teaching, as its ordinary emotion of the continuous empire them only to look forward to a life or tool and an old age of comparative poverty; and

Whereas, The State owes more to the army of faithful teach ers, battling for years against tacorance and immorality, than to the soldier whose trade is to kill men.

Resolved, That the State could in no way better promote the cause of common education by inducing higher qualifications and more experience in the profession, than by honoring with a pension every teacher who can give satisfactory testimonials of successful teaching in the public schools in the State of New York, for a periol of 20 years.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

York, for a period of 20 years.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report concerning the New York Teacher was taken up. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Whereas, a crists in the management of the affairs of the New York Teacher—the organ of this Association—has arisen; and whereas, in view of the indebtedness of this Association for the publication of said Teacher for the last two years, it is rendered necessary—nay, imperative—that measures be immediately taken to himidate said indebtedness, and whereas an opportunity pre-sents fiself by which an arrangement may be made by which the payment of our debts may be secured by the transfer of certain rights in said Teacher for a terms of years, and thus relieve the Board of Editors and the Association of pecuniary responsibility in the matter; and whereas this algragement with necessarity place the financial and editorial department of said Teacher in rew hands, and this throw our present readent editor out of employment; there fore.

terial department of said Teacher in rew hands, and thus throw our present resident editor out of employment; therefore.

Resolved, That we deplore the necessity by which we are driven to this measure, and regret that in the arrangement prevision could not be made by which the valuable services of the present resident editor could be retained.

Resolved, That in Alexander Wilder, Esq., our present resident editor, we recognise the faithful public servant, the exclusion, intelligent, devoted and scholarly editor.

Resolved, That in his connection with the Board of Editors our residents have been uniformly homorable and court-cour, and that his efforts to raise the Teacher to the first place among its cotemporaries have been emittenly successful.

Its cotemporaries have been emisenly successful.

The wilder of our conficulties thus pleasant, we as much first which is now new field to which he made sympathy, and trust that in any new field to which he made exiled, he may find pleasant employment, and such remuneration as his talents and industry tichily deserve.

Messre, Bulkley, Valentine, Bowen and others took part in the discussion of this report. The Peacher is henceforth to be published of the same size and at the same price as herefolore, by Mr. Cruikshank, who is responsible for the pecuniary losses of the publication and the liquidation of

the present dabt of the association. But, as appears from the sit we resolutions, the services of Mr. Wilder would be required, whose character and talents we heart spoken of by teachers in the highest manner, and who is cordially recommenced in the resolutions assed.

The exercise of the Association were then interspersed and callvened by a hamorous lecture from Mr. Laxunit, on Ontology, Cosmology, Neology, Biology, Physics, Thomogy, Schology, Pychology, Homan, animal, Vegatable, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Mathematics, Languages, Thinss, Models, Peturnes, Initials, Abstracta, Why, What, How, When, Where and Who, We regest that we have not space for this specimen of thoumaturg: cloquence.

Miss Arthura, C. Riccharler, also delivered a fecture on the education of the sexes together, which displayed a good many practical and common sense views.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SIRSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Prosident at 90 clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Persus, of New York. The industed of the Association were read corrected and approved.

Mr. Thousano offered the following resolution, which was passed—
Mr. Thousano offered the following resolution, which was passed —

Mr. Thousano offered the following resolution, which was passed —

Mr. Thousano offered the following resolution, which will be a followed the furnished with advantages of physical and responsibilities of woman, the hamplaces of man, and the advancement of society alike demand that females of the present age should be furnished with advantages of physical and moral culture equal to those with valued manes are so liberally furnished.

Mr. Thoughout the table for the regular order of business.

Bayon B Skort, of New York, was introduced to the

Passon B Scorr, of New York, was introduced to the audience for an address, but excused himself from delivering it until next year, on the ground of alckness in his family.

The proposition to after the constitution was taken up.

The proposition to alter the constitution was taken up. It was proposed to strike out the expression, for other wise! In one aruse of the constitution—the effect of which, if stricken out, wo lid be to cut of all those from membership who have left traching longer than "temporarily." That motion was overruled. It was then proposed that the alteration sanctioned by the proceeding action of the association which pre-cibed the payment of \$1.50 a year from each member annually, eating them to the proceedings of the association, should be to altered as to require \$100 of each male member and 50 certs from each female member, as an aunual due for membership, and this to have no connection with the Tacker. This was finally agreed upon by the association.

the association.

On motion of Wr. Brackens, it was
Resolved. That the two secretaries and the treasurer of
his association be appointed a Committee on Credentials for
he next year. Adopted.

Prof. Cots, of Auany, delivered a lecture on Elevated
Alms of Life, which elicited high encomiums from the
Convention.

Aims of Life, which eithied high encomiums from the Convention.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Penny: Resolved, that this association gratefully acknowledge the services of the Hon. V. Mr. Aim in the cause of education, as Superfit either to the Penny ment the cause of education, and we would carneally recommend his reagable finishmetical, and we would carneally recommend his reagable finishmetics. Pitt Have reach to oppose the inclusion, it would divide the association, and introduce collusal difficulties.

Hon. Victors M. Fitterrose. He did not with the resolution. It would tend to the very thing we wish to avoid. He doubted not whom a min filled an office, a dozen of the second of lift ituat as well. The office was open to all. the doubled not when a man filled an orice, a dozen of a rescould fill it just as well. The office was open to all, if they could beat him fairly they might do it.

Mr. Rankall favored the passage of the resolution. Mr. Bice had been instrumental in more improvements in our chools than had been made for twenty years. He had been instrumental in restoring them, in a modified form, to county superlatendents, and in securing a state tax to make officer on more free in the State. make education more free in the State.

The last part of the resolution, referring to action in restect to the Lagislature, at the request of Mr. Rice, was withdrawn, and on motion of Mr. Scott, the following substitute was made.—"And we hereby express our entire coalizione in Mr. Rice, as the chief officer at the head of the common a school system of the State of New York."

Adjourned.

substitute was made. —"And we hereby express our entre confidence in Mr. Rice, as the chief officer at the head of the common a school system of the Star of New York." Adjourned.

AFTETRINOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President and favored with an agreeable piece of music by Mr. Abbe of Brocklyn, and others.

Further amendments to the constitution were proposed by Mr. Townsond, designating the time for the choice of officers part year, which was finally determined by assigning the election to the afternoon of the list day of the meeting each year.

A question area as to the time when the sum collected as annual sues should be paid. There seemed to be a manufactual ming among the members, some maintaining that the fee should bely all now before proceeding to the circulan, and that any who did not pay should not vote. Others thought this a trap spring upon the association to elect some particular men into office, as it was distinctly yated at the time the new regulation passed it would not go into operation till the beginning of the next annual meeting. The two Recording Secretaries of the association and the Treasurer having been appointed a Committee on Credentials for next year, for the very purpose of seeing that cash toacher paid the sum due from him. It was however, amionally agreed that any who had paid to 31 should have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, or have the same accredited to their account for next year, all of whom were declared duy elected—

Fraction—C. H. Antony, of Mbary.

Corresponding Server — July N. H. Benson of Reusselaior, and that we received from a gentleman, a foreigner, who has been twenty

of the education of the series together as the used on an excessive scale.

Mr. Stear, in moving the above, said that he had offered the motion in order to separate the discussion of the question term the objectionable features of the resolution appended to Mas Anihony's address on the subject. What he wanted was the experience of those teachers who had tried the education of both sexes together. If there was truth in this direction, let us know, if there was progress here, let it be brought out by discussion.

Mr. Woodworth had taught many years, and most of the time in schools where both rexes were received. He had visited many academies that had both sexes, and other schools where only one sex was received; he had found both in a good condition; there were advantages in both plans.

Prof. Amp, of Fort Edward, was introduced, who instructed a large school where both sexes were educated together, and said that the plan worked well.

Mr. Vatantus offered the following resolution:—

Bestived, That the thanks of the Association be given to the Committee of Arrangements for this meeting, to the clitzens of Troy for their hospitality, and to the Young Men's Association, for the free use of their hall, library, and reading room of the Based of Truy to trace of the Troy Edward of the Great of the Stead of the Stead of the Committee of Arrangements for the meeting, to the clitzens of the Based of Truy the Wasserian of the Based of Truy the Wasserian of the Based of Truy the Wasserian of the Based of Truy they was received from Mr. Shortm. President of the Based of Truy the Wasserian of the Based of Truy th

sten, for the free use of their half, library, and reading room. Adopted.

An invitation was received from Mr. Stocum, President of the Baard of Trustees of the Troy University, to visit their grounds and buildings.

It was stated by Mr. Bannister that some \$300,000 had been raject for the Conversity—that agents were in the field, and that scon it was expected to complete the sum of \$500,000 for the endowment o this university. The buildings are in progress of erection.

The layif alon was accepted, and the thanks of the Association returned.

The gentlemen and ladies who had favored the Association with music received the thanks of the Association with music received the thanks of the Association that every

no efor.

On notice of Mr. Pharmann, it was
Prooved, That the thanks of the Association be returned to
a President and other officers, who served us has year
the above and impacts maker; in which their duty has been

West Point Military Academy.

West Point Military Academy.

RECORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

As all all relating to this National Military School cannot fail to be of interest to our residers, we give, in full, the report of the late Board of Visiters to that institution:—

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.)

WEST POINT, N. Y. June 17, 1856.

SIR—The undersigned, composing the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy, for the year 1856, having met and organized at this place on the 2d day of June, and having discharged the duties committed to them by your letter of invitation and by law, beg leave to make the following report:—

the duties committed to them by your letter of invitation and by law, beg leave to make the following report:

To facilitate them in their various duties, committees were appointed and charged with a minute in quiry into the particular subjects brought to the attion of the Board. The reports of these committees with the journal of the proceedings of the Board, accompanying this report, will furnish the fallest information relative to the actual state of discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution, to all of which your attention is specially directed. Subjects of a general nature, involving in an eminent degree the urefulness of the Academy, were taken up by the Board, acting as a committee of the whole, and will be found embraced in the report.

The attention of the Board has been most deliberately given to the administration of the Academy, and in presenting the result of their deliberations upon the important questions connected therewith, they have kept steadily before them the distinctive objects contemplated, and so successfully accomplished in the operation of the institution.

As first in importance, they have considered the propriety of enlarging the field of selection for the Superintendency of the Academy, to embrace all arms of the military service. To a right understanding of this most delicate question, they would remark, that for a period of fifty-four years, the Superintendency of the Academy has been confined by law to the corps of engineers; and this has been the case, although the range of the institution has been extended from its original and limited design as a school of engineers, to embrace the wants of the topographical and ordinance corps, and of the artillery, infantry and cavalry services. It cannot be supposed that this exclusive rule has been the result of mere accident, or has proceeded from any partial consideration in favor of the corps of engineers. They know otherwise. Looking to the peculiar composition of this corps,

this fact has a stuly controll d the provision of law

this fact has usually controll of the provision of law with regard to the superintendency.

Important as are qualities of high military or administrative talents, which may be possessed alife by officers of all departments of the army, the main design has been, while securing these as far as possible in the superintendent, to make them, however, at all times subordinate to that higher and more essential quality in such a school as this, viz.: scientific merit. It is believed that this principle is founded in wisdom and justice. That which has given to this institution its eminent character is its bigh scientific stancing. Its reputation in this respect is not national merely—it is world wide; for the graduates of this school have commanded the respect and distinction of every enlightened nation. Even with regard to those arms of the service, not strictly scientific, it cannot be doubted that the distinction which they have gained for the melves, and the honor they have won for their country, have their foundation essentially in the scientific basis upon which their military education has been founded.

The Board would most carnestly suggest, there-

The Board would most carnestly suggest there

The Board would most carnestly suggest therefore great caution in any change which should in the least degree depreciate the high scientific character of the academy. It should be most carefully preserved and maintained, and if possible, clevated. The Superintendent is President of the Academic Board. He directs the academic exercises. His position should give prominence to the main characteristic basis of the institution; and his personal qualifications should be such as to command the confidence and respect of those who are trained for all the branches of the public service.

With these principles clearly directing the administration of the academy, it is the opinion of the Board that, as the corps of the army are at present organized, officers possessing the necessary qualifications for this special service may be obtained from all the scientific corps, and they are persuaded that the efficiency of the academy may be greatly promoted by extending the range of selection for its superintendent, so as to give the academy the advantage of their services. But they would most carnestly press upon the department the importance of subordinatory, in this selection, military and administrative talents to the essential one of scientific character.

The successful issue of the late war has had a ten-

character.
The successful issue of the late war has had a ten The successin issue of the late war has had a tendency to give a prominence to the military element to the neglect or depreciation of the true cause of that success, viz.;—the discipline of the mind in the severe scientific training of the Military academy.—How the present restrictive rule may be removed without a scarifice to the institution they are not fully prepared to say, upless it may be done by constitution that a second constitution that are not set of the prepared to say, upless it may be done by constitution that are the constitution that are not set of the prepared to say, upless it may be done by constitution that are not set of the prepared to say, upless it may be done by constitution. How the present restrictive rule may be removed without a sacrifice to the institution they are not fully prepared to say, unless it may be done by confining the inspectorship to the chief of the corps of regimeers, as at present, and by such legal conditions as shall limit the selection to those graduates of the academy who belong to any of the scientific corps, and who, at the same time, possess the highest military and administrative qualities.

Or, considering the rapidly increasing boundaries of our extended country, and the need of all the appliances of genius and of art in the military service which a just regard to its full defence may demand; it occurs to the beard, as an alternate proposition.

of our extended country, and the need of all the appliances of genius and of art in the military service which a just regard to its full defence may demand, it occurs to the board, as an alternate proposition, which may at no distant day be found absolutely necessary, and which would solve the chief difficulty in this complicated question, to establish another military academy with special reference to the necessities of those arms of the military services not strictly scientific, while this academy shall be exclusively appropriated to the preparation of officers for the scientific corps. The board nave been sensible that subjects of instruction here have been too much active of instruction here have been too much crowded, and that the time and attention given to the military exercises have materially interfered with that p operly due to the severe scientific course of the academy. It is easy to dive the youthful mind by the attractive duties of the cavalry and artillety dulies from the labors of the student lite; and while they are thus made to the eye of the casual observer better soldies, they are really less efficient for all the higher and more importent demands of the military service. The suggestion bears the prestige of the example of European services, and may be worthy of consideration.

Whether either of these recommendations be carried out or not, it is considered escential by the Board that a local rank of colonel he assigned to the superintendent. This measure would remove a difficulty which has frequently existed, and which presents an anomaly in the military service important to be avoide-d, of corumand being exercised by the Superintendent over officers of high military rank. Considering, also, the position of the Superintendent as commanding officer of a post so much visited by distinguished strangers, the Board would further recommendation to a just, and may be the only safe rule for the military service; but in an academic board, controlling an essentially sclentific school, those department

or the committee in reference to an increase of the pay of the cacets.

The committee to whom was referred the state of military discipline police, &c., have presented a report, which, with the recommendations contained therein, has received the unanimous approval of the Beard. The subjects of inquiry experienced in this the Beard. The subjects of inquiry embraced in this report have been more or less brought to the attention of all the members of this Board in the course of their general as well as special visitations, and they would express their high satisfaction with the state of military discipline and police. The recommendation from the Superintendent for an appropriation of \$20,000 for a supply of gas for the institution, commends itself so strongly by every consideration of prepriety, as well as economy, that it is hoped Congress will, at no distant day, make provision for it.

risin for it.

The construction of the cadets' barracks seems to be sitgularly unfortunate in all the qualities which secure comfort and discipline to the cadets. Beside being ill adapted for police, there seems to be a want of good ventilation, and the suggestions of the acting commandant of cadets. Lieut. Wilcox, for the construction of piazzas, is deserving of special consideration. To this the Board would further recommend that the system of warming the barracks by bot air furnaces be substituted by the more improved method by steam or hot water. This latter system has been generally adopted in the hospitals and asylars of the United States, and seems to be the best adapted for a healthful supply of pure air and proper temperature. It frees the institution from coal dust, the disadvantages of high temperature in the heating surface, and risk from fire, and affords the most adrantageous method of introducing thorough ventilation into the building. It is believed that the sum of \$30,000 would meet both of these recommendations.

Considering the important command of the instructor of infantry tactics, who is also commandant of cadets, as well as that of instructor of artillery and cavalry, and practical engineering, the Board deem it proper and just that each of these officers should be placed upon equality with the other members of the Academic Beard, and recommend that the local rank, pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry be as igned to each. Mu in inconvenience results from the insufficiency of quarters for the assistant professors, and the scientific departments of the academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The assistants in these departments of the academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The assistants in these departments of the academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The assistants in these departments of the academy have been somewhat embarrassed in consequence. The said and the scientific departments of the academy which makes the commandant of cadets t

geology, caplit not to be restricted in the range of selection for its assistance to the "line of the army," but authority should be given to secure the services of the best officers in either corps of the army.

Nor should the library be limited by the small an must appropriation now made for its support. Books are the working tools of the scholar, and should be supplied without stint. The Board would recommend the annual appropriation of \$7,000 for the library, and a provision for an assistant to the librarian equal to that of the clerk to the adjutant—while the Board fully approve the "four years' rule," as it is termed, and believe it just and proper for the military service they would recommend such occasional relaxation of it as may seem to the acquiring the past principal assistants. These departments have been materially damaged during the past year by the application of this regulation, and if the claims of the public service elsewhere justify the exceptions referred to, the efficiency of the institution would be promoted by them.

ferred to the efficiency of the institution would be premoted by them.

It seems to the Board that in the new programme of studies adopted by the Academic Board to accommodate the course to the extended term of five years, the essential idea which made the fifth year necessary has been in part overlooked. Proficiency in the elementary departments of knowledge in the candidates for admission suggested this as a partial remeoy, by affording opportunity for instruction in those English studies which should constitute the foundation of the education of an American officer.

The mathematical studies of the fifth class now embrace as extensive a range as a former fourth

The mathematical studies of the fifth class now embrace as extensive a range as a former fourth class, while the present fourth class completes the full mathematical course formerly closed in the third. The Board would recommend a change in this arrangement, so that the fifth class shall be instructed exclusively in those branches properly embraced in an elementary English course of studies; and that should any caudidates for admission, on examination by the Academic Board, be found qualified to enter the fourth class, they be permitted to do so.

The separation of the duties of chaplain from the department embraced in the instruction of English,

be found qualified to enter the fourth class, they be permitted to do so.

The separation of the duties of chaplain from the department embraced in the instruction of English, recommended in this report, will afford the means of carrying out this auggestion.

A special attention of the department is directed to the report of the committee on the moral and religious condition of the institution.

The Beard has been deeply pained at the limited provision made by regulation and by actual practice for the religious instruction of the cadet, and the recommendations of the committee are deserving of most mature deliberation. Whatever differences of opition may prevail among the various Christian denominations, all believe that the true foundation of indiviousl morality and national prosperity lies in the divine precepts of the word of God. Every facility should be allorded to those who are receiving at this school the education which shall fit them for the service of the country to be early trained in all the duties which pertain to them in their relations to the Supreme Law Giver.

The Bible, as a text book, opens a "department of knowledge which, like an ample palace, contains within itself mansions for every other knowledge, which deepens and extends the interest of every other, given it new charms and additional purpose," and ought not to be withheld from the cadets of this institution. Right of conscience should be most sacredly guarded; but this may be done by the means suggested by the Committee on Sabbath Bible Instruction under the limitations and conditions contained in their seport, and by such regulations as shall protect this place from being made a gala day by military displays for the admiring multitudes who throng it on the Sabbath may for the purpose. Whatever good policy may dictate as required for the codes and under a proper system of religious instruction would not apply.

There are special considerations which make this a subject of grave importance. Many of the graduates of this institution are

professorship of meral and political philosophy and belies letters be established.

A review of the extensive field of inquiry committed to the Board has convinced them that for a full discharge of their duty much thought and patient and laborious examination are required. Most of these who usually constitute these boards of visitation come here entirely unacquainted with the practical operations of the institution, and just as they begin to uncerstand their work their duty terminates. It has hence occurred to the Board, that if three numbers of the preceding Board were invited, in connection with the regular appointees of any one year, each board would possess the advantage to be gained by their experience and knowledge. They would also recommend as an important auxiliary in their duty, that the Superintendent be directed to prepare each year, in advance of the meeting of the Board, a detailed report of the operation and wants of the Academy, such report to subtrace the report of the heads of the various departments, and to be laid before the Board on its organization.

It is presumed also to be the intention of the law

of the Academy, such report to embrance the report of the heads of the various departments, and to be laid before the Board on its organization.

It is presumed also to be the intention of the law that the actual expenses of the members of the Board should be met by the provision made for them. In the experience of this Board this provision is insufficient, and they would recommend that the law be modified so as to provide an allowance of miteage at the rate of ten cents per mile, and for current expenses \$5 per day during the session of the Board.

The Board would take this occasion to express their obligations to the Superintendent, professors, and officers of the Academy for the courtesy which they have on all occasions extended towards them. Every facility has been afforded to enable them to acquaint themselves with the condition and wants of the inatitation.

And now, in closing the duties which have engaged their attention during a inbotious session of sixteen days, the Board cannot separate without the expression of the high satisfaction which their visit has given them. Representing as they \$6\$, fourteen distinct states of this great confederacy, coming together as strangers to each other, to consult over the interests of an important national institution, they part with sentiments of profound and honest pride, santiments which they are sure are responded to by their constituents, that their country has established so noble an institution as the United States Military Academy. While differences of opinion have occasionally existed in their consideration of the various questions of public policy which relate to the conduct of this great school, their session has been one of the greatest harmony and satisfaction; and the views which they begieve now to present are the result of their united and concurrent labors.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obtained by the properties of the Board.

F. B. Sexton, of Texas.

Secretary of the Board.

We H. Duncan of New Hampshire.

John J. Lourn J. Secr

The Fueltive Slave Law In Florida.—The Pensacola Democrat of the 14th ult. says:—The English ship Sarah, bound to Barcelona, which was towed out over the har on Sunday last, by the Cuba, returned day before yesterday, and made signs for a plot outside. After having gone about a hundred mies, the captain discovered a negro man who had secreted himself on board. He was taken charge of by one of our pilots, and brought to the city. This we consider very handsome conduct on the part of the captain, especially as he had suffered much annoyance from the desertion of his own crew while here, from the lack of efficient legal aid in recovering the deserters.

PAINFUL COINCIDENCES.—A gentleman of this village (says the Seneca, N. Y., Courier), who was born at Skaneateles, and who studied his profession there, mentions the following painful and extraordinary coincidence:—Jos. J. Speed, who studied law with the late Daniel Kellogg, of Skaneateles, and who became a celebrated lawyer in Maryland, was lost on the steamboat Henry Clay, burned on the Hudson; three or four years ago; Edward Sanford, of New York, from the same office, was lost on the Arctic; and John C. Heach, of New York, from the same office, was killed by the explosion of the Empire State, on Saturday last.

laish Fight at a Funzal.—The Lawrence Courier states that a party of frishmen chartered two ceaches at Havethil last Sunday, to bring one of their dead countrymen to that city for burial. They got drunk, had a fight on the way home, kicked one of their companions off the coach—the wheel passed over him, killing him instantly—but the fight went on, just as though nothing had happened.